

AFRICAN CHIEF

WHAT MISSIONARY FOUND IN THE NYANZA COUNTRY.

Mr. Croonerberghs Surprised by Native of Cork While on Exploring Tour in the Interior—His 16 Years Among Savages.

New York.—Appropos of the question, so much discussed nowadays, of the relative representation and a parliament to the boer lands of Africa, it becomes only natural to recall the conditions of the country and its various tribes and people not so many years ago.

Even down to the period of its prime settlement under British rule, less than 40 years since, the population of the civilized whites was much less than a thousand, while the territory covers over 100,000 square miles, and the tribal population ran by rough estimate as over 75,000.

No doubt there may have been some missionary spirit within the region at the prior period, but it remained for the Jesuit order to explore the territory thoroughly and his mission was inaugurated in 1868.

In that year Rev. Charles J. Croonerberghs, S. J., with several companions, traversed several thousand miles from a point a little above Cape Town, through North Africa, up to the region of Victoria Nyanza, making notes all the way of the country and its various tribes of inhabitants.

Father Croonerberghs spent some 16 years among the various tribes, traveling nearly all the time and living among these semibarbarous people more or less as one of them.

So well did these ignorant natives leave in him as a man of peace that all the years he lived among them he even once was he subject to unhappiness, but, on the contrary, he was looked upon as one entirely beyond



REV. C. J. CROONERBERGHS. (First Who Spent 16 Years Among Savages in Africa.)

of pale and was made an object of affectionate regard and veneration. Father Croonerberghs when he had his steps away from there in was a master of 17 different and dialects—all of the tribal languages.

He had been observation and possessed an extraordinary natural descriptive of his tales were above ordinary

description of the Nile region more particularly of the great Nile falls was minute and graphic. The story of his entry into the Nyanza country is worth repetition.

He and his companions had been in the region for weeks and months prior to a certain day on which in the early morning they calculated they would reach the evening reach the point of destination. So it was on late that evening they found themselves in a growth of heavy underbrush, and there it was that they would halt for the night.

Suddenly occurred to him that he must be come other people in vicinity, for he detected some movements among the brush. A party of several men were gathered at the fringe of the timber and in a minute or two one of them stepped out from the brush and came directly across to where Croonerberghs was standing.

The individual had some sort of a garment around the body, but no trousers. He carried, held across his chest with both hands, a rifle, and in that style right up to a foot or two and directly in front of the chest. Of course, Father Croonerberghs was surprised and a

curious, especially as the other looked intently at his face, all the while holding the rifle ready for

the intense consternation of the other man presently took a step back and said with a rather

hesitant reply: "Do you do, father?"

He answered very well; but, pray, who are

you? He answered: "I am Paddy Donovan, from Cork, and I am glad to see

you." The priest said, "Mr. Donovan, where are you doing here?"

He said, "I am in this vicinity

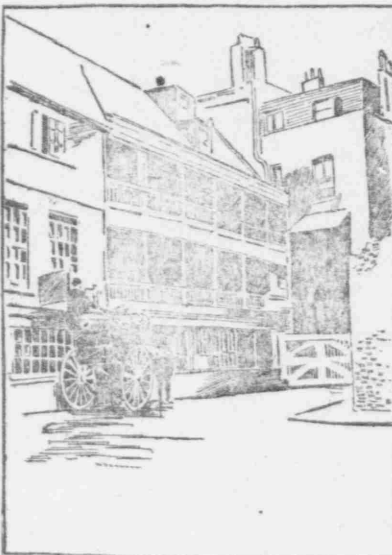
for a few days the tribe with that had erected a small hut, because the first Roman Catholic mission of the territory. With

Father Croonerberghs Donovan became acquainted and wherever he traveled Donovan went with

LAST OF LONDON'S OLD INNS.

Travelers of To-Day Stop at Tavern of Pickwick and Sam Weller.

New York.—A century ago London was noted for its coaching inns. Today but one remains in London proper to recall the safety of coaching parties that assembled in the comfortable parlors for an evening of pleasure. George's inn, the last of these famous taverns where the nobility of England gathered in years gone by, was probably the most popular that lined the roadways of the English capital. It was through his association with the people who frequented George's inn that Charles Dickens began to attract widespread attention as a novelist and



George's Inn, London.

writer. More than three score years ago he was a familiar figure when revelry held sway in the now antiquated tavern.

Here it was that Mr. Dickens met Mr. Pickwick and the various characters he immortalized in "Pickwick Papers" and bounded at once into popular favor as a humorist and close student of character. The attractiveness of the old inn is still maintained at a high standard, and it is to-day a favorite stopping place for travelers and coaching parties. Nothing has been removed from the place to dim the memories of the past. The same old-fashioned chairs, benches, tables and furniture are there that were in use a century ago, and the decorations have never been altered. Ownership has remained with the same family for many generations, and it is said the present owner is a direct descendant of the man who originally opened it.

AN AUTHORITY ON FISHES. Milwaukeean Presented with Cross of Legion of Honor.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Edward P. Allis, Jr., an American who has been given the cross of the French Legion of Honor, is a Milwaukee man. He is one of the few Americans to be thus honored for scientific work.

Several Americans have been given the cross for their labors in literature or diplomacy. Mr. Allis is honored for his work in the study of fish life.

His scientific labors have made him known among scientists generally. For the past 18 years he has lived at Mentone, France, where he



E. P. ALLIS, JR. (Given Cross of Legion of Honor for Scientific Work.)

has pursued his researches. His particular branch of work has been fish organization.

At his own expense Mr. Allis publishes a quarterly magazine at Boston devoted to morphology. The magazine is conducted at a loss, but is regarded as an authority.

Mr. Allis is now on the point of publishing his researches, as a text book for advanced workers. The cost of the plates deterred English, French and American publishers, but a German publisher has been found who is willing to undertake the work.

Depended on Circumstances. Edwin Markham said of child labor at a dinner in New York:

"And where we have a fair child labor law it is too often made null through the lies that the children's parents make them tell.

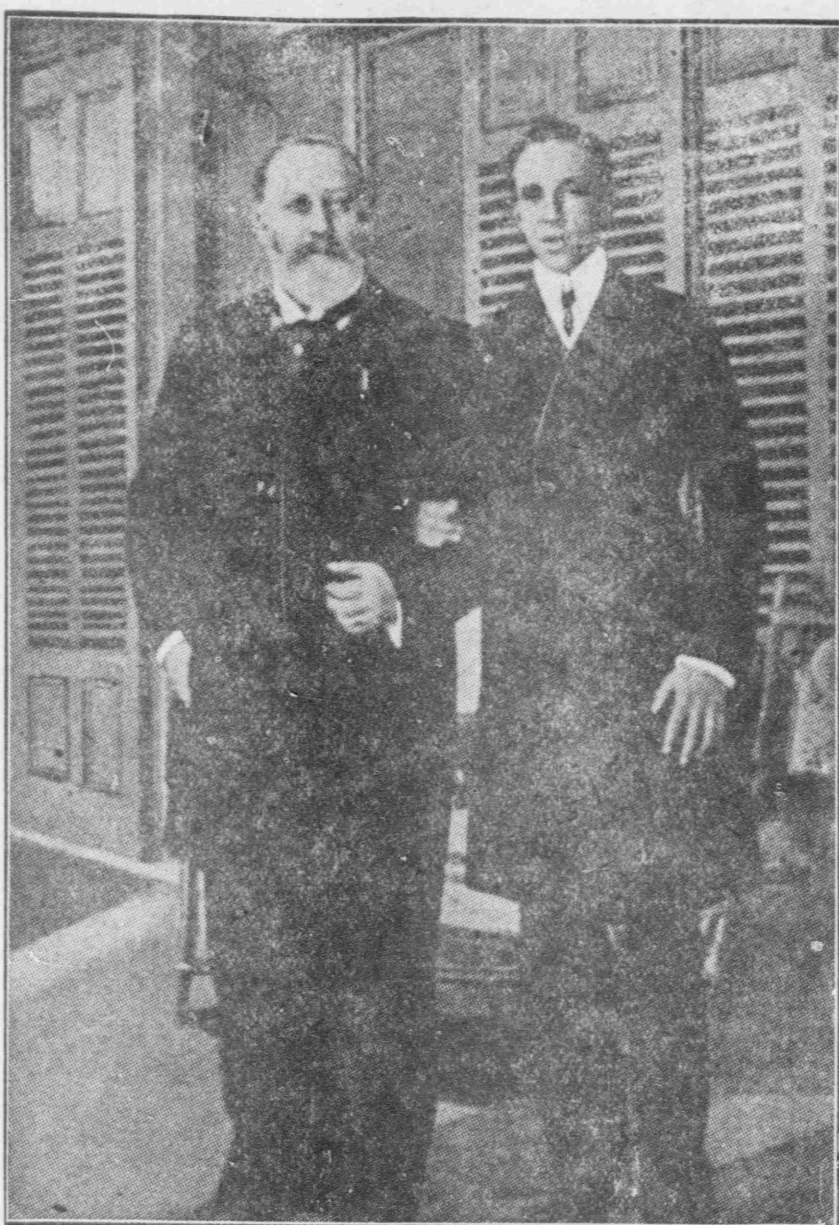
"A Norristown minister asked a poor, thin, pallid boy how old he was.

"It depends," the boy answered cautiously.

"Depends on what?"

"If I'm on the train I'm under 12, but if I'm lookin' for a job I'm over 14."

A Meeting of Monarchs.



Photograph of King Edward of England and King Alfonso of Spain taken at Cartagena on the occasion of the visit of the British ruler and the Queen to meet Alfonso and the Queen Dowager.

DUELS IN GERMANY

MORE THAN 3,000 CONTESTS DURING YEAR OF 1906.

Nuisance Knows No Bounds in Universities in That Country—Students Slightly Injured About Face Try to Retain Scars.

Berlin.—Baroness Von Eschinger, young and romantic, was courted by a student in the University of Luebeck, but before consenting to be his wife she exacted as a condition that prior to the wedding day he must fight a duel and get a scarred face.

Among the students in the German universities the duelling nuisance knows no bounds and is increasing at such a rate that alarm has begun to be felt by the university authorities, but the difficulty of distinguishing between duels carried out as sport and those in satisfaction of honor is very great. It is computed that in 1906 more than 3,000 duels were fought. Students only slightly wounded in the face take care to rub vinegar or some other irritant into the wound that the scar may retain a fine, bright red color. There is nothing the ordinary student is prouder of than these facial adornments.

A number of German aristocrats, with Prince Lowenstein and Count Erbach at their head, have resolved to begin a systematic agitation against duelling among university students and in the army. They are promised the support of two of the most influential of the rulers of Germany, the king of Saxony and the grand duke of South Germany.

Although recent edicts of Emperor William have done much to stop duelling in the army, it is well known that the practice still flourishes and that the newspapers mention only a very small proportion of the duels which actually are fought. The emperor's real opinion of duelling has often been discussed. Officially he is opposed to it and more than once has issued a decree against it, but the impression prevails that in his heart he approves of it as a manly and knightly way of settling points of honor among soldiers, especially where the honor of an officer's wife or daughter is concerned. With a word the emperor could stop the practice, but this word he has not yet uttered.

The empress is a stern opponent of duelling from the point of view of religion, and her hatred of it is shared by every Roman Catholic ruler in Germany.

Red Cans for Kansas.

St. Louis.—Kansas have always been noted for doing curious things, but the story to the effect that Gov. Hoch has signed a bill requiring the use of red cans for gasoline reaches the lovely limit. The law makes it unlawful for dealers to sell gasoline in any but red receptacles, and is entitled, so the correspondent of Automobile Topics states, "An act to protect hired girls and absent-minded men."

Chicago Gets Famous Gun.

El Paso, Tex.—James M. Guthrie of Chicago has departed for his home after spending some time at Alamogordo. He took with him the rifle that Geronimo, the famous Apache leader, used in his fight against Gen. Crook in Arizona. The gun was in the possession of an old regular army veteran, and Mr. Guthrie purchased it for the Field museum of Chicago.

WILL REFOREST PINE LANDS.

Company Carrying on Extensive Experiments in Upper Michigan.

Marquette, Mich.—With the purpose of eventually bringing about the reforestation of the pine barrens of Upper Michigan the Cleveland Cliffs Iron company is carrying on extensive experiments. It has established nurseries in Negaunee and Alger counties at which pine trees are being raised from seed and the plan has thus far been attended with entire success. White pine trees grown from seed are ready for transplanting two years after sprouting. Ninety thousand of these tender sprigs are ready for this purpose now, and they are being set out on cut-over lands near Coalwood.

A considerable quantity of seed was planted last year. More will go into the ground this spring, including 50 pounds received a few days ago from Denmark, and this process will be repeated annually for an indefinite time. Forty years, it is estimated, are required for a white pine tree to attain such size as to make it profitable to market.

Another interesting experiment to be conducted by the company is the culture of the southern cottonwood on northern Michigan lands. It is believed that this timber would be ideal for pulpwood.

FRENCH PRIESTS EARN LIVING.

Forced by the Separation Act to Support Selves in Business.

Paris.—The separation act, which deprived the French Roman Catholic clergy of official position and stipends, has led many to adopt curious forms of co-operation, with a view to earning their living in Paris. The priests have formed a syndicate, the chief object of which is to procure coal and provisions at wholesale prices. There is also a federation of clerics who do manual labor.

Many priests who are capable gardeners and carpenters find employment from Roman Catholics through this federation. Its members undertake to copy the celebrated Socialist division of the day by giving eight hours to manual work, eight to clerical and eight to rest.

In the department of Cher priests have formed a beekeepers' association and make as a yearly income from the sale of honey about \$150, almost as much as their former stipends.

Long Fast Cures Disease.

Webster City, Ia.—Mrs. Harriett M. Cloz, a beautiful and prominent society woman, has just tasted food for the first time in 45 days. She entered the voluntary fast to cure herself of rheumatism, which had crippled her. Her first breakfast was made up of orange juice. Though she had gone without food for so long she was able to answer the telephone and inform friends of her condition. She says the pain and swelling in her legs are almost gone. She believes dieting can completely cure many diseases.

\$35,000 for Girl's Lost Leg.

New York.—A verdict of \$35,000, the largest on record for such an injury, was given Miss Margaret Noakes against the New York Central railroad the other day before Justice Hendrick by a jury in the supreme court. Miss Noakes, a girl of 20 years, sued the railroad company for \$50,000 damages for the loss of her left leg. A Central locomotive ran down the automobile on which she was in June, 1904.

CROMWELL KEEPS INN

BEARS STRIKING RESEMBLANCE TO MAN WHO RULED ENGLAND.

Said to Be a Lineal Descendant of the Great Oliver—But He Does Not Know or Care About His Ancestry.

London.—When a famous old English hostelry changed hands the other day considerable interest was aroused by the announcement that the new landlord's name was Oliver Cromwell, and that he claimed to be a lineal descendant of the protector. It was added, moreover, that he bore quite a striking resemblance to a statue of the great man outside Westminster hall, and that all these statements are true I am able to testify as the result of a visit which I have just paid to the modern Oliver Cromwell.

It is in the ancient town of High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, about 30 miles out of London, that he has just established himself as landlord of the Red Lion hotel. The building, said to be about 200 years old, stands in the main street of the quaint village, and with a huge red lion over the portico still presents the appearance of a typical old English coaching house.

It is owned by Lord Carrington, and that famous parliamentarian, Benjamin Disraeli, made his first speech from the doorstep of the hotel. It was like most of those which followed it, a famous speech. Disraeli said that his opponents stood on his acres, "but I," said the future prime minister of England, "stand on my head." The crowd cheered the sentiment, but not all of them for one threw a rotten egg which soiled the speaker's satin vest. Disraeli wiped the contents of the egg from his dress and threw them on the floor, remarking, "There will my opponent be when the poll is declared."



OLIVER CROMWELL. (Descendant of Great Protector Who Keeps an Inn in England.)

It may be noted, by way of parenthesis, that despite his caustic oratory, Disraeli was defeated in this attempt to gain a seat in parliament as a radical from High Wycombe.

The new proprietor of the "Red Lion," who is now having the limelight of publicity turned upon him because of his likeness in name and features to the great protector, does not appear fully to appreciate the interest attaching to his alleged ancestry.

When I asked him to give me some account of his genealogical tree he remarked: "I have never bothered myself much about it. Some 30 years ago when Thomas Carlyle was writing his life of Cromwell he sent a man to inquire regarding my pedigree. All I could say definitely was that my grandfather's name was Oliver Cromwell. Of course, he wasn't the great Oliver, for he lived some 250 years ago, but my grandfather's family lived in Surrey—I myself was born at Egham in Surrey—and members of the protector's family are said to have settled in Surrey.

"Some time after Carlyle's man had interviewed me I received a note from the great historian informing me that I was undoubtedly a lineal descendant of Oliver the Great. I never had any genealogical diagram or explanation of the connection, and my claim or belief is based principally upon this assurance of Carlyle's. As I say, the matter never bothered me much, for I don't know what advantage it would be to me to prove my descent if it were possible. No, I don't know whether Carlyle mentioned me in his book or not, for I never read it.

"Last October," Oliver Cromwell continued, I received a letter from a Mrs. Melvina Warham Brewster of Houston, Tex., regarding the Cromwell family. Here is part of her letter:

"My grandfather, Oliver Cromwell of Charleston, S. C., who died in 1812, was the third of his line from the emigration to America after the restoration. To-day the last of the name is Lewis Cromwell of Elkhart Mines, Md."

Whether Oliver Cromwell of High Wycombe is or is not a lineal descendant of that remarkable man who ruled England for five years as protector, he has emulated the deed of his alleged ancestor by disposing of the King's Head. At one time the new landlord of the "Red Lion" while in the building trade, was entrusted with the reconstruction of the famous "King's Head" inn near the Guildhall in London. He rebuilt the hostelry; the "King's Head" disappeared and it was said of him by everybody in the Old Jewry, that twice in the history of England had Oliver Cromwell disposed of the King's Head.

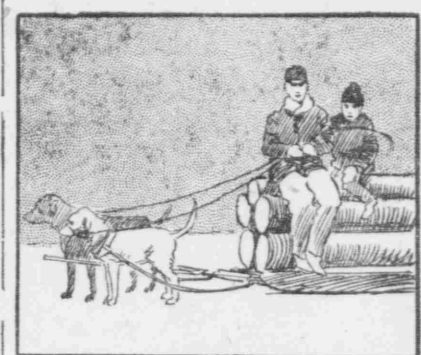
DOG RACING IN MICHIGAN.

Every Boy in the Upper Peninsula Owns a Team of Dogs.

Calumet, Mich.—One of the most popular forms of winter entertainment in the upper peninsula of Michigan is dog racing. Several of these kind of derbys are held every winter. Ski tournaments are frequent, but they do not overshadow the dog races.

At Nagaunee the annual dog race was held not very long ago, and was witnessed by thousands of people.

The warm sun of the morning softened the surface of the street, putting it in bad condition. By the time the races were over it is doubtful if the mothers of the youngsters who drove the dogs could have recognized them, as they were completely covered with mud. All of the boys wore masks at the start, but when the race grew



Typical Dog Team and Load.

warm they tossed them aside to enable them to see better.

There were 19 entries, all of whom appeared in several heats, and most of the races were close. All the runs were down the grades on either end of Iron street, but in spite of this fact the smaller dogs had difficulty in getting over the course.

There were numerous fights, particularly at the starting points, and occasionally two or more dogs would get into a mix-up midway down the street or just before reaching the tape.

No more amusing sight can be imagined than a dog race. Usually at the start there is trouble. At the word "go" some of the dogs get into a fight and require the immediate attention of their drivers. The more peaceably inclined get away during the altercations of their opponents, and thus obtain a commanding lead. There is a great overturning and bumping when the rushing mass of dogs cross a railroad track or ditch.

The handling of the dogs and sleighs at these points is most skillfully done and causes great merriment among the spectators.

Dog teams are very common in Northern Michigan, and there is a scare in a town where there is not from 100 to 200 dog teams owned by boys who find them very useful. In some cases these outfits prove a source of considerable income to the owners, who use them for hauling wood, etc.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES ORGANIZE.

Form Cooperative Store at Washington to Reduce Expenses.

Washington.—The first cooperative experiment ever tried in the nation's capital is an attempt by the 35,000 government employees of Washington to reduce the excessive cost of living by organizing a cooperative department store. A preliminary organization has been formed and plans are now being perfected.

The cooperative societies of England and Australia are to be models. The army and navy and the civil service cooperative societies of London have attained worldwide reputation for their success, and a special com-



DR. A. PATTON. (President of Government Employees' Co-operative Concern.)

mittee is now in communication with their managers to get details.

During the past ten years the cost of living in Washington has increased from 17 to 25 per cent., while the salaries of government employees have remained stationary. The consequence is that government employees are praying for panic times. They say if this terrible prosperity continues they will be ground into the earth.

The plan for the new store is to sell the goods at current market rates, and then to return the profit to members. Ten per cent. will be set aside as a sinking fund to improve the store. An experienced man will be chosen for manager and will be paid a good salary.

At the first general meeting, Dr. A. Patton, of the treasury department, was chosen president of the society. The vice president is G. W. W. Hanger, of the department of commerce and labor, while other prominent officials held other important places.